Please delete the first full paragraph on page 2 of the specification and replace it with the following substitute paragraph.

In the past, in order to make the capacitance of the EDLC as large as possible, attempts have been made to increase the surface area of activated carbon. For example, Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 78513/1988 proposes a technique for obtaining activated carbon by mixing potassium hydroxide into petroleum cokes and calcinating the mixture. It is said that the specific surface area which was about 1500 m^2/g at maximum in the past could be increased to 2000-3500 m^2/g. However, we have found that even if activated carbon whose specific surface area is increased is used as a polarized electrode material, limitations are imposed on the obtainable capacitance since the surface area per unit volume decreases by strong activation.

C1

Please delete the paragraph bridging pages 6 and 7 of the specification and replace it with the following substitute paragraph.

In the carbonaceous material used in the present invention, the interlayer distance d_{002} is 0.365 to 0.385 nm, which is considerably greater than that of graphite. However, the diffraction peak of C_{002} at the interlayer distance d_{002} has a high integrated intensity. Hence, it can be seen that this carbon material has crystallites of graphite-like carbon. In Fig. 1, X-ray diffraction curve A is obtained from a material that is under carbonization. X-ray diffraction curve B is derived from activated carbon for the prior art EDLC, the activated carbon having been deeply activated until a specific surface area of 2000 m^2/g was obtained. X-ray diffraction curve C is obtained from a carbon material in accordance with the present invention, the carbon material being activated shallowly.

C2